

KIRK ANDERSON

THE VALLEY TAN.

BY KIRK ANDERSON.

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THE VALLEY TAN.

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Woman.

We can't disguise the glaring fact, That woman is the spring Which moves all men to good or ill, And o'er their pathways fling The mantle which, if thrown aright, Would well defy a flood— But if amiss, 'tis vain to strive, We flounder through the mud.

The evil heart, the millionaire; The beggar at our door; The merchant, farmer, doctor, all Bow lowly to her power; The poet sings the pleasant theme, The editor unites— The happy, gifted, grave and gay Submit to "woman's rights!"

Heroic daring, brilliant deeds And blackest guilt occur; From step to step, if followed up, Can all be traced to her; She is the warp of joy or woe— How apt her aim to spin The threads which mesh our weary souls In misery and strife!

She holds the reins, submissive be, 'Tis vain to kick and rear; She guides us on to happiness, Or drives us to despair; We chafe and worry, when she tries A snaffle bit, and curb; But seldom falter, break or balk, If cheered by soothing word.

A steady rein, and even whip, If used with winning smile, And wielded with the gentle hand Which love could reconcile, Will make us strike a constant gait And keep the traces tight; Will make us sober, staid, sedate, And run us home at night.

The Protectorate for Mexico.

The fact that Mexico has been in a state of anarchy and revolution ever since it ceased to be a dependency of the crown of Spain, is well known throughout the United States, and to the whole civilized world. Yet few, except those who have paid special attention to the subject, are aware how ruinously the civil dissensions of that country have operated upon the interests of American citizens, and how flagrant and frequent have been the violations of all settled principles of international law, by the *de facto* of the Mexican Republic.

That a country should be almost always carrying on civil war—that military chiefs should be constantly usurping power over the people, and constantly snatching it from one another—setting up and putting down constitutions, like the players in a ten pin alley, and to almost as little purpose—that the governments, succeeding each other in such rapid succession, should all alike stand powerless before the arm of lawless violence—that armed bands of insurrectionists should be holding possession of different portions of the Republic, and subjecting it to the ever varying fortunes and calamities of war—and that rival parties should all alike depend upon extorting money from foreigners, for the means of carrying on these ruinous contests—this is indeed a state of things, which extinguishes the last hope of national regeneration. To what purpose is it that Heaven has blessed such a people with a benignant climate, with a productive soil, with mines of silver, with the resources and means of greatness? Can the gifts of nature atone for this hopeless imbecility of man? By no means. Mex

ico has lost her morale, and the history of nations show that this is an incurable loss. If she were only destitute of present pecuniary means, those could be supplied. But she has lost the moral force to regenerate herself, and that makes her condition hopeless. She owes American citizens ten millions of dollars, and her treasury is not only empty, but her resources are exhausted and she has no way to replenish it. What is worse, these debts are all the time increasing, simply because she is all the time repeating the very outrages which have caused it. To ask for payment in money is what we have been doing for years. To enforce it is impossible. Some of our citizens have been ruined utterly in fortune by these spoiliations. Others have been imprisoned. Others have been arrested—detained—annoyed—their business broken up. Mexico can not punish the authors of these outrages—she cannot prevent their recurrence, for the reason that murderers and plunderers take shelter under governments which exercise a local jurisdiction by setting the central government at defiance, and the central government itself promulgates its decrees of spoliation upon the property of American residents, because in its destitution it is driven like the famishing wolf, to seize upon the most accessible prey, and thus becomes a plunderer in its turn.

Would any of the powerful governments of Europe—would England, France, Russia—have submitted to outrages like these, from a weak neighbor? The government of the United States, though constantly accused of sinister designs upon Mexico, and of fomenting hostilities for the purpose of opening a door to their accomplishment, has in truth, exhibited a forbearance which may safely challenge the old world to furnish a parallel. All these injuries, be it remembered, are in direct contravention of treaty stipulations. The treaties have been carried out by us, but Mexico has failed on her part. She has pleaded inability—not always in good faith—but we have known her weakness—we have pitied and forbore. Our plundered merchants and ship owners have asked whether some pity was not due to them, and the blood of some murdered citizen has occasionally cried to us from the ground against the slowness of our deliberations.

Now, if we cast our eyes southward we see the territory of Arizona, which we acquired by purchase from Mexico, stretching far along the Mexican frontier. Through it runs one of the post routes communicating between California and the Atlantic States. In it dwell ten thousand American citizens, exposed to the depredations of Mexicans who are sheltered by the neighboring local jurisdiction, and to the incursions of hostile Indians, which those local authorities have not the will and the central government has not the ability, if it has the will, to repress. The southern post route from the States to California may be broken up at any moment.

"I can imagine," says the President, "no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same—and this, I earnestly wish recommended to Congress."

This is plain and emphatic, and there is no mistaking the import of this proposal. Mr. Forsyth has announced the suspension of the political relations of his legation with the Mexican Republic, "and it was deemed proper," says the President, "to sanction his withdrawal

of the legation from the city of Mexico." Here again, there is no mistaking the position of Mr. Buchanan, and we await with interest the action of Congress upon these suggestions and recommendations; made by the executive.

Meanwhile, have any of the nations of Europe aught to say against the temporary protectorate? Has England, while the history of India is fresh in recollection? Has France, now perfecting the conquest of Algiers, anything to say, even if she has the right to speak? Or has Russia, moving down upon Circassia, and stretching out into Tartary? We ask these questions, not conceding the right of any European nation to interfere with the affairs of the American continent, for that subject is well settled in the minds of the American people, but simply to enquire what could be said, if anything, provided the right to speak were conceded.

In our treatment of Mexico we do not propose to move forward upon a career of conquest, as in the case of India, Circassia, or Algiers; but to act upon the ground enunciated in the President's message, that "we have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice; and in such a case, this remedy of reprisals is recognized by the laws of nations not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war."

In a future number we shall examine the condition and resources of Chihuahua and Sonora, with a view of estimating the probable results of the proposed protectorate, for good or for evil, which are likely to ensue.—*National*, San Francisco, Cal.

Fight with Mojaves and Pah Uthas.

We are indebted to Mr. William Goodyear, together with Mr. Joseph Walker, who accompanied Colonel Hoffman, as guides, during his late excursion into the Mojave country, for the following particulars of the fight between the U. S. Dragoons, under Colonel Hoffman, and a large combined force of Mojave and Pah Uth Indians:

After a toilsome march of fifteen days, a detachment of the First Dragoons, consisting of fifty men, under the command of Colonel Hoffman, seconded by Lieutenant Chapman, arrived at the crossing of the Colorado, at a place called Beaver Lake, but more generally known as "Beale's crossing." This was as far as Colonel Hoffman intended to penetrate, having taken a limited supply of provisions, and consequently preparations were made for a return to the Mojave, distant about one hundred and twenty miles, where Colonel Hoffman had left two companies of the Sixth Infantry, to await his orders. Scarcely had the camp been pitched for the night, when large numbers of Mojave and Pah Uth warriors, all in the full panoply of grease and war-paint, fully armed, and entirely unaccompanied by their women or children, made their appearance in camp. In a short time these savages commenced to be very saucy, and spoke in a very threatening manner about the presence of the troops in their country. Their conduct became so unbearable, that they were peremptorily ordered to leave the camp for the night, and not to return until morning.

This order they were compelled to reluctantly obey, but took occasion to express their hostility, about 11 o'clock that night (Saturday), by shooting their arrows at the sentinels on duty—a compliance which was acknowledged by the return shots of the sentries. The camp being aroused, and the men properly stationed, the Indians refrained from

any further display of hostility that night.

On Sunday morning, from five hundred to six hundred Mojave and Pah Uth warriors were seen in the immediate vicinity of the camp, and they appeared to be determined to attack the troops. Colonel Hoffman, however, determined to take the initiative in this sort of business, and give the savages a "taste of his quality" before prosecuting his return to the Mojave. He accordingly dispatched his baggage wagons and pack mules, and after they had gotten fairly under way, the dragoons were formed, and commenced to reciprocate compliment with the enemy, by treating them to a series of balls.

A spirited engagement ensued between fifty dragoons and from five to six hundred resolved Indian warriors, during which the enemy lost from fifteen to twenty killed and a large number wounded. The dragoons did not lose a man, nor was there one injured. The last Indian killed was shot at a distance of six hundred yards, and the moral effect was so great, that they dispersed in all directions, finding it useless to contend with men who could kill them off at their pleasure at eight or nine times the distance their own arms could be rendered effective. The march of Colonel Hoffman was uninterrupted from that moment.

It will be seen that the report that Col. Hoffman had fallen back from the conflict, was unwarranted, and that the Indians, and not the troops, were the first to cry "hold, enough." It can, however, scarcely be doubted, that a formidable combination of Indian tribes has been formed to oppose the passage of the whites through the Mojave country, or to the establishment of military posts in their midst, and we will probably have to go through another Indian war to accomplish these results.—*San Francisco Herald*, Jan. 28.

Our Military Strength.

Secretary Floyd hit the military necessity of the day, as well as the peculiar sentiment of our people, when he addressed himself with so much ardor to the improvement of the national arms. Other nations—even those in which human life is cheapest—are catching his idea, that it is a wise economy to make one thousand men, with revolvers and repeating rifles, worth more in the field, than six or eight thousand with the old style of pistols and muskets, and whatever he does in introducing breech-loaders and other military improvements is eagerly watched and followed up in European armories. The Indians are now learning the force of long range Minies and breech-loaders, with which each man can rain twenty well-directed shots in a horde of savages in a charge of ten minutes' duration. This lesson was taught in the late decisive Indian battles, and will bear its fruit.

Superior arms, good pay, and Christian treatment—manly efficiency in brief—must always stand in the place of numbers in our army calculations. There is a great but deep-rooted and unconquerable prejudice against an increase of the standing army in all free nations. The expense of maintaining it is not so objectionable to our popular sentiment, as the vague idea of a separate and powerful class which belongs to the Government and lives apart from the changeable sympathies of the masses.

Our system of military strength rests on the intelligence, organization, and martial aptitudes of the people; and hence their instinctive reliance on themselves to do their own fighting, whether

it be in defence of their own soil, or in what the British Cabinet, in speaking of its pet piracies, terms "the spontaneous settlement," of foreign domain. Texas and California are living records of the peculiar and energetic way in which our people act out their instincts of progress. As the French journalists demurely say of their new national phase of the slave-trade. "These are interests in which the Government confines itself to guarding the honor of its flag from intrusion, and leaves the rest to the unrestrained enterprise of its citizens."

Large standing armies are essential components of those despotic governments whose whole machinery is contrived to render the producing millions the mere working cattle and burden-bearers of a limited class of privileged non-producers; but our proclivities are all the other way. Our aims and efforts are for the weal of the masses. We can neither give up the services of armies of workers who are needed to till the soil, drive our factories, and bind the States together with railroads, nor can we tax their labors for the support of one surplus regiment of drones. With our immense Indian infested frontier we require a respectable military force, for it is the needful police of our border and sea-board. It should be maintained as cheerfully as the civic police of town and city, and in both cases we must be governed by a wise consideration of the varying wants of time and place.

Under many despotisms a good rifle is worth more than a soldier, and is cared for accordingly; but, with us, a soldier counts for the whole value of a free-born man, and in this point of view Secretary Floyd is taking steps to arm him as benefits his worth. The inventive genius and mechanical skill of the country has been put in requisition to produce the strongest, simplest, and most efficient class of weapons that human ingenuity can devise for army use, and the result has already left everything hitherto known far in the rear. There are arms now in course of construction which, at a trifling advance of cost, will enable one soldier to do more in close action than has ever been expected of six, and the whole world will be compelled to adopt this class of guns. This revolution in the character of arms will demand a higher grade of intelligence in the rank and file: and, in this advantage, no country on earth can compete with the United States. Floyd's maxim, "that the best arms, carried by the best men, are the elementary parts of our national strength," is sound doctrine anywhere.—*States*, Wash. D. C.

What can be Done.

A correspondent of the *Express*, urges the Legislature to request Senator Broderick to resign, as he does not represent the sentiments of the people, to whom he appealed, and who repudiated him. He further suggests, that, if Broderick refuses to resign, (and he probably will refuse,) that the seat be declared vacant, and another Senator elected. While we doubt very much the propriety of such declaration and election, we think it would be very proper, considering the fraud practised by Mr. Broderick upon the majority of the people of this State and their Representatives, to obtain his position for the Legislature, when he declines resigning, to solemnly protest in behalf of the people against his occupancy of the seat, and warn the United States Senate not to accredit him as an exponent of California interests. A movement of this kind should be made at once as Congress adjourns in less than two months.

THE VALLEY TAN.

KIRK ANDERSON, Editor.

G. S. L. CITY, FEBRUARY, 15, 1859.

The massacre at the Mountain Meadows is still fresh in the memory of many in this city, and an allusion to it will touch the hearts of many in the States. It was there that about one hundred and thirty nine emigrants were brutally murdered, and whose bones even to this day bleach the grounds of that dreadful spot.

Who did this damnable deed,—the Indians? A strong suspicion rests upon the popular mind that white men, or at least those who claim to be white, were interested in it, and if not actual participants, encouraged the massacre. This wholesale murder must come to light, and we are glad to see that the Federal officers are moving in the matter, and that there is at least some probability that the parties, whether Indians or their adjuncts, Mormons, will be brought to justice.

Santa Clara and the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows seems to be a favored spot for murder. Below we annex two letters, received some time since, which inform us of the murder of two or three others by the Indians. In view of the circumstances, Gov. Cumming has made a requisition upon Gen. Johnston for troops, and they will proceed to that locality about the first of next month. The Executive, with that energy of purpose that has ever characterized him, is determined to protect the emigration which necessarily passes through this region south, as the following letter will show:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City,
February 14, 1859.

KIRK ANDERSON, Esq.:

I have received reliable information that several acts of hostility have been committed recently by the Piute and Pi-ute Indians between the Mountain Meadows and Santa Clara, on the San Bernardino route to California.

The necessary requisition has been made upon the Officer in command of this Department, who will detach a suitable military force to be stationed at such points on the route as will secure the emigration and other travelers from Indian hostilities.

General Johnston has informed me that the troops assigned to this duty will move soon after the first of March, from Camp Floyd.

J. Forney, Superintendent Indian Affairs, will visit the tribes in advance of the troops.

Please publish the above note for the information of the public, and oblige

A. CUMMING,
Governor Utah Territory.

In relation to the children rescued from that terrible slaughter, we refer to the following letters, by which it will be seen 15 have been rescued from the savages:—

SANTA CLARA, Dec. 9, 1858.

DR. FORNEY, Esq.,

Super't of Indian Affairs, U. T.,

DEAR SIR:—I think I have discharged my duty faithfully as to gathering the unfortunate children; I have now fifteen of them in my possession. I am satisfied that there were seventeen of them saved from the massacre; I know there were two of them taken east by the Pi-utes. I have visited the Pi-ranigets, west of there; they said they let the Pi-utes have the two that they got, and all they ever had; that they wanted to take them to the Moquis or Navajos, and they would get two or three horses a-piece for them. I could not feel satisfied in my mind until I had visited those two tribes. I accordingly got twelve men, pack mules, and 30 days' provisions; traveled east to the Colorado, then up the river three days before we could cross. The third day, after we crossed the Colorado, our mule that was packed with flour and dried meat took fright and run off, leaving us on a desert without food or water. I sent two men in pursuit of the animal. As there was no water, the company had to proceed.

After traveling and fasting five days, we came to the Oribies, a city of Indians belonging to the Moquis nation, where the Pi-utes children have been sold as slaves for some years past.

We visited all the towns belonging to this nation, five in number; found many of the Navajos in these towns that had been driven back by the U. S. troops, save several of the chiefs who said they were going to try and make peace with the Government.

On our first appearance the Navajos all left the town, supposing the U. S. troops from the west to cut them off. We had a good Spanish interpreter with us, and found those of the Moquis and Navajos that spoke good Spanish. I told them the evils that

would follow in case they did not make peace with the Government.

The Moquis advised us not to trust them, as they would kill us if they got the advantage, as they hated white faces.

We could hear of no white children among the Moquis, except one white child, a boy, three years old; they said they got him of the Pachos; he was sick and not able to leave the town comfortably. Knowing that if we tarried long, we would be shut out for the winter by snows on the high mountains we had to cross, we accordingly started for home, pushing our animals as fast as they would bear it.

I had engaged an Indian to hunt and furnish us meat on our way back near the Colorado. This supply of meat we did not get, and a heavy fall of snow set in upon us, having been rationed on less than a pint of beans a day to the man, for five days, our strength reduced for the want of food; snow knee deep and the storm increasing, and the knowing of bark, hunger induced us to kill a horse; we feasted on his flesh over night, and were enabled to pursue our journey. The storm having abated, so that we could see our course, we arrived home safe December 3, having been 37 days out.

The Pi-ute Indians of late have been difficult to manage; travelers have passed unmolested until of late.

Soldiers and discharged teamsters have flooded by there, many of whom pay no regard to counsel, or care for no one but themselves, trading guns and much ammunition. They are unmanageable to a certain extent. If I would stand back and let them steal, and perhaps kill, it would be all right. I have spent my time and means since I saw you to keep peace in this part of the Territory, which I could have done if there had been none but Indians to deal with.

As regards the children and our journey to California, I intend to go with you according to your request, I have engaged a nurse. You can travel in the winter season, after you pass the rim of the Basin, better than in summer.

I anticipate a pleasant trip with you; it will rest my mind from the cares and anxiety that has encumbered me of late. I would be much pleased to hear from you; let me know your mind when you will be here.

JACOB HAMLIN.

P.S.—You can get all the teams you want for crossing the desert here, which will be less expense than to bring them from the city.

I have told the Indians that the Americans and Mormons were one and friends. This was according to your instructions. You can, of course, see what would naturally follow their ancient hatred and animosity: we have to shoulder together with all the mean tricks the travelers are guilty of. They stole horses, killed cattle, and shot some two or three men, while I was gone to the Moquis nation. We have stood guard of late for our own safety. I saved nearly one hundred cows from being killed and wasted last fall, that were taken from the emigrants on the Big Muddy. There were but few of them left; many of ours killed.

J. H.

FORT CLARA, Dec. 11, 1858.

MR. JACOB FORNEY:

DEAR SIR:—By the request of Mr. Jacob Hamlin, I seat myself to answer your letter which came to hand last night. Mr. Hamlin, starting early this morning on a trip to the Big Muddy, could not attend to it himself. He requested me to say that he had written three letters to you, why you had not received them he could not tell.

The Indians in our absence in search of the lost children, have proved very troublesome about this place, as well as south of here, on the California road. They have killed some two or three travelers; also several head of cattle and horses. Mr. Hamlin has now gone to quiet the disturbance if possible, so that travelers can pass unmolested. Seventeen of the lost children are safe and well provided for. Mr. Hamlin is ready to take them through as soon as you arrive.

Yours with respect,

THALES H. HASKELL.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Dr. Forney, will leave this city next week for the south, and it may prove that his visit and investigations will not prove very wholesome to even some of our white folk who live about here and are considered some-nous persons.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Gebow, interpreter for Dr. Forney. Mr. G. has been in the mountains for fourteen years, and we believe him to be well qualified to get out such a book.

The Eastern mail arrived in this city on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock.

The news by the last mail from the States is rather meagre. Montgomery and his bandits have been committing depredations upon the frontiers of Missouri, and Gov. Stewart had sent in a special message to the Legislature upon the subject who promptly responded by appropriating \$30,000 and authorizing the executive to call out the militia.

A fierce war is raging between Senators Douglas of Illinois, Jones of Iowa and Hon. J. Slidell. It smacks of pistols and coffee, if grave Senators are ever presumed to have a weakness for gunpowder.

Congress is still hammering away on the Pacific rail road bill.

The gold excitement about Pike's Peak and Arizona is increasing.

The two Congressmen, Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., and Mr. English of Indiana, who had a difficulty on Pennsylvania avenue which resulted in a correspondence, has ended on paper—of course. This is a part of the history of Congress.

We perceive by our late St. Louis and Missouri dates that the Pike's Peak gold fever still rages, and from the best information we can derive more than 15,000 people will leave the borders next spring for this new El Dorado. In view of the discovery of these rich mineral deposits both at Pike's Peak and Arizona, the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis have acted officially in the matter, and passed resolutions recommending the establishment of a branch mint and assay office in St. Louis.

The Missouri legislature has never been within our recollection without its representative of the "cap and bells;" and we should judge from the reports that reach us through the papers, that Mr. Pitt was the clown of the present one.

A few nights since a clerk in one of our mercantile houses, while passing along the street, was suddenly assailed by a man who confronted him, and who struck at him with a knife, and then ran. Fortunately, it only passed through his garments and inflicted a slight wound in the breast.

BRODERICK.—We perceive that the Senate in California have, by a decided vote, 23 to 9, requested Broderick to resign.

This of course he will not do, as he has got a good place obtained by purchase. Broderick is essentially out of his place in the Senate of the United States, a cellar education and a shoulder-hitting talent will do very well for the ring, but is altogether out of the respectable body of which, if his own constituency are to be believed, he is a disgraceful member.

He is we apprehend a bad egg, and we do not wonder that he smells foul in the nostrils of our California neighbors.

UTAH PATRIARCH.—We yesterday had an interview with Samuel Merrill, a native of Massachusetts, and who came into this Territory 11 years ago. He is a veritable patriarch, 76 years of age, and by a recent occurrence which brought into existence an eleven pounder, makes him the grandfather of 66 children, the great grandfather of 17, and the sire of 12 own children.

This is good even for Utah where many wives prevail, but Father Merrill, although a saint, has but one.

The following extracts we take from the Carries' Address of the St. Louis Morning Herald, for the reason that they have a local application to this latitude. We think we see in them, the tracings of the pen of our old friend Ferguson, formerly connected with the Herald:

"In wild Utah a wail of woe is heard, And sympathetic crinoline is stirred: The scripture prophecy was there fulfilled, By saints accepted, and by Brigham willed That seven short petticoats should proudly float

As the appendage of one long-tailed coat!

"What!" cried old Buck, "shall Brigham Young have seven,

And I not one? It shall not be, by Heaven!"

"Come on!" said Young, "my agents now are drumming

For new recruits," Buck coolly answered

"CUMMING!"

The nation's chivalry was all on fire, In woman's cause to battle and perspire; A gallant host rode gaily o'er the plains, But only got "their labor for their pains;" For Brigham's men, in Echo Canyon rallied, Against the foe in crawfish fashion sallied.

The Gentile band, with mule meat for their fare,

Called for the foe, but Echo answered

"Where?" Brigham surrendered—he could not afford To die, and leave his sixty beds and board,

War would be cruel in the Mormon land, For every saint that death snatched from the band,

A dozen weeping widows would be left, And fifty orphans of their sire bereft.

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Theatrical Notice.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.

February 10, 1859.

We must notice the remarks of "Old Comic" on our theatrical criticism. We were not present at the representation of "Weathercock," consequently did not notice Mr. Baldwin as "Briefwit," or the others. We are happy to hear that made such a favorable impression on the audience. We were not aware that Mr. Baldwin had only three hours to study the Col. Damas; however, we stated he respectfully, which is the highest praise most partial admirers could have him.

As Sir Matthew Scraggs in "Shak India," although Mr. Baldwin may have his best character, we adhere to our opinion.

We leave the public to judge whether have been lenient to the fifth; with the seventh, we have to plead guilty of partiality, inasmuch that when Mr. Baldwin, appeared as Lord Rivers in "Day after the Wedding." We were obliged to pass the performance over lightly, as we felt himself sufficiently humiliated by failure; this prevented us from giving the castigation he so richly deserved, as was with the express understanding he would not be again allowed to make himself laughing stock for the audience. We think she ever again to apologize for this remissness of duty.

We are delighted that Mr. Baldwin on his acting for success; we are sure will meet with his desert. So long remarks are indorsed by the thinking intelligent portion of the community, care little what the small fry may say, and shall pursue the course we have adopted to the best of our judgment.

On Saturday evening, Kotzebue's "The Stranger" was repeated; as we expected, it proved the most successful of the efforts of the "Dramatic Association."

The following was the cast:—

The Stranger..... Mr. Chas. Northrop
Baron Steinfort..... "White
Count Winteren..... "Thatcher,
Mr. Solomon..... "Rutledge,
Peter..... "Crawford,
Francis..... "Baldwin,
Tobias..... "Shaw,
Mrs. Haller..... "Mrs. Tuckett,
Countess Winteren..... "Whitlock.

Mr. Northrop as the Stranger had a correct conception of this painful and cult character; his reading showed study; his efforts to veil the grief rendered life laborious) from the very fond of it, the world, was well delineated. In the act where he exclaims, "Kings, laws, Infantry, and 'H' ay, or guilt can but imprison me, within the last w But, O God! O God! Oh! what are that have been out or death, compared to the tortures of a loved, yet dotting husband," his noble animals in silenced by a burst of well merited applause. A detachment from the delighted audience.

Mr. White, who had only a short time to prepare himself for Baron Steinfort, us that he had diligently applied himself to the task, and performed it with great success.

Mr. Rutledge, as Mr. Solomon, was than usually happy in his rendering. On Wednesday pompous steward; there was some recreation presented by play between himself and Mr. Northrop, as we think Mr. Crawford rather over-tactful. His part, notwithstanding he would all justice to the good low comedian, if he would appear as a whole played w

Francis was much better performed by Mr. Smith, as Mr. Baldwin than on the previous occasion. Tobias was very well impersonated by Mr. Shaw; his acting displayed great peicety, and shews that when he will to much better trouble he has the material in him. afraid to express

Mrs. Tuckett as Mrs. Haller in this regard to either the actor had a better opportunity of showing her talent as an actress, than on any previous occasion; she fully justified her high reputation, and the expectations formed of her. However, this character by her numerous admirers, a whole Association of "A Kiss" one brighter than "Now, as a general Drama," and "speaking, he has

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., "The Family" was again presented. Chas. Baldwin was unjustly (Mr. Thatcher): we ventured in our first notice, that this gentleman care and study, would prove an excellent comedian. Our expectations have been fully realized, as he improves his rendering of this part was of the class.

Capt. Murphy Maguire (Mr. White) a very good representation of the captain.

Aminadab Sleek. Mr. Baldwin has

oughly identified himself with the character by circumstan

and is so proper would be superfluous

Frank Vincent was all that could be desired of the serious

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We leave the public to judge whether have been lenient to the fifth; with the seventh, we have to plead guilty of partiality, inasmuch that when Mr. Baldwin, appeared as Lord Rivers in "Day after the Wedding." We were obliged to pass the performance over lightly, as we felt himself sufficiently humiliated by failure; this prevented us from giving the castigation he so richly deserved, as was with the express understanding he would not be again allowed to make himself laughing stock for the audience. We think she ever again to apologize for this remissness of duty.

We are delighted that Mr. Baldwin on his acting for success; we are sure will meet with his desert. So long remarks are indorsed by the thinking intelligent portion of the community, care little what the small fry may say, and shall pursue the course we have adopted to the best of our judgment.

On Saturday evening, Kotzebue's "The Stranger" was repeated; as we expected, it proved the most successful of the efforts of the "Dramatic Association."

The following was the cast:—

The Stranger..... Mr. Chas. Northrop
Baron Steinfort..... "White
Count Winteren..... "Thatcher,
Mr. Solomon..... "Rutledge,
Peter..... "Crawford,
Francis..... "Baldwin,
Tobias..... "Shaw,
Mrs. Haller..... "Mrs. Tuckett,
Countess Winteren..... "Whitlock.

Mr. Northrop as the Stranger had a correct conception of this painful and cult character; his reading showed study; his efforts to veil the grief rendered life laborious) from the very fond of it, the world, was well delineated. In the act where he exclaims, "Kings, laws, Infantry, and 'H' ay, or guilt can but imprison me, within the last w But, O God! O God! Oh! what are that have been out or death, compared to the tortures of a loved, yet dotting husband," his noble animals in silenced by a burst of well merited applause. A detachment from the delighted audience.

Mr. White, who had only a short time to prepare himself for Baron Steinfort, us that he had diligently applied himself to the task, and performed it with great success.

Mr. Rutledge, as Mr. Solomon, was than usually happy in his rendering. On Wednesday pompous steward; there was some recreation presented by play between himself and Mr. Northrop, as we think Mr. Crawford rather over-tactful. His part, notwithstanding he would all justice to the good low comedian, if he would appear as a whole played w

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Mrs. Tuckett as Mrs. Haller in this regard to either the actor had a better opportunity of showing her talent as an actress, than on any previous occasion; she fully justified her high reputation, and the expectations formed of her. However, this character by her numerous admirers, a whole Association of "A Kiss" one brighter than "Now, as a general Drama," and "speaking, he has

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., "The Family" was again presented. Chas. Baldwin was unjustly (Mr. Thatcher): we ventured in our first notice, that this gentleman care and study, would prove an excellent comedian. Our expectations have been fully realized, as he improves his rendering of this part was of the class.

Capt. Murphy Maguire (Mr. White) a very good representation of the captain.

Aminadab Sleek. Mr. Baldwin has

oughly identified himself with the character by circumstan

and is so proper would be superfluous

Frank Vincent was all that could be desired of the serious

Mr. Chas. Baldwin as "Briefwit," or the others. We are happy to hear that made such a favorable impression on the audience.

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Theatrical Notice.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.,
February 10, 1859.
The remarks of "Old
theatrical criticism,"
at the representation of
the "Briefwit," or "The
Tuckett," as Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine, acted
with more spirit than even on the first occa-
sion; she was loudly cheered. Mrs. Whit-
lock enacted the sprightly Emma Torrens to
perfection.
The piece was very well got up, and gave
great satisfaction. Mrs. Tuckett, Messrs.
White, Baldwin and Thatcher, at its conclu-
sion, were severally called before the curtain.
The farce of "Perfection, or the Maid of
Munster," was the next on the list. Sir
Lawrence Paragon (Mr. Rutledge) gave us
a specimen of the most finished pieces of
acting we have seen on these boards.
Charles (Mr. Thatcher); his able person-
ation of this character has added another
claim to the good opinion of the frequenters
of the theatre.
We were very much pleased with Mr.
Crawford's performance of Sam; it was one
of his best efforts, and was well received.
Kate O'Brian (Mrs. Whitlock); much as
this lady has deserved the good opinion of
the public on former occasions, we do not
think she ever appeared to greater advan-
tage than in this character.
Susan (Miss Whitlock) was not to our
taste. It was too cold to wait for another
"Kiss in the dark," which concluded the en-
tertainment.
The overture to "Tancredi" was played
by the band in good style; we are obliged to
Mr. Pound for introducing a superior class
of music.

"DRAMA."

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.,
Feb. 6, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—

I am afraid my correspondence for this
week will prove very uninteresting, as nothing
at all has transpired since my last.
However, as I have the conceit to believe
that some of your readers in the "States" at
least, might be curious enough to read an ar-
ticle from Camp Floyd, if it were only to
see what the "soldiers" were at, "In these
piping times of peace."
The Mail last Monday, brought no news
whatever, and this is one reason why it has
been so very dull, and another is that it has
been too muddy to drill more than once a
day, and every soldier in Camp Floyd, is so
very fond of it, that it is a pleasure that we
do not like to be deprived of. "A" Co., 7th
Infantry, and "H" Co., 5th, have left Camp
within the last week, to relieve companies
that have been on detached service for the
past month. Their duty is to guard the
public animals in the different valleys graz-
ing. A detachment of thirty-two men under
command of Lieut. Hancock, 7th Infantry,
left for Rush Valley, on Wednesday last.
The Government will I suppose, establish
posts in all of these valleys, that are now oc-
cupied by troops. I understand that several
deserters were brought in yesterday; they
belong to the 5th and 7th.
On Wednesday evening, the Dramatic As-
sociation presented us with "The Stranger."
Mr. Northrop, as the "Stranger,"—Mrs.
Tuckett,—Mrs. Faller. Mr. Northrop did
full justice to the character; and as far as I
may be allowed to judge I have seen the
whole played worse in a States Theatre.
Mr. Smith, as Baron Steinfort, made a
complete failure in his part. We think that
the Association might use more judgment in
casting their pieces, and they would appear
to much better advantage. I am almost
afraid to express my humble opinion in re-
gard to either the actors or actresses, as I
have received a pretty good hint from "Dra-
ma," that my powers of discerning stars in
the Theatrical heavens, are not equal to his
own. However, allow me to say as far as I
am concerned, I am ready to grant that the
whole Association is a perfect galaxy; there
is one brighter than the rest.
Now, as a general thing I agree with
"Drama," and must say that generally
speaking, he has hit in the proper place.
But I must say that I think his hit at Mr.
Baldwin was unjust to say the least of it, as
that gentleman sustained the character of
that Mathew Scraggs, better than any other
in which we have seen him. I hope your
readers may excuse me for noticing "Dra-
ma" at all. I can assure them, I do not as-
pire to become a critic.—

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Critic all are ready made."
"COMEDY."
"You seem to walk more erect than
usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been strait-
ened by circumstance."

"The Miss" and "My Dear."

BY O. L. BALDWIN.

The following is extracted from a letter to
a friend who twitted me for using the
phrase "My Dear," when addressing a
young lady:—

I love 'my dear' and hate 'the miss,'
Who thinks it wondrous, mighty strange;
That I should dare to steal a kiss,
As we oft through love's fields do range.

I love 'my dear,' because I feel
Her heart is pure, and kind, and true;
I hate 'the miss' to whom you kneel,
For sure she'll prove a miss to you.

Your 'miss' is stern, and proud, and cold;
'My dear' is tender, mild, and fair;
The 'miss' is bought with miser's gold;
'My dear' rewards a lover's care.

And should the 'miss' your hand e'er take,
Pray don't let your nerves be shaken;
But quietly your plans all make
For the day you'll be miss-taken.

As for me, I'll wed my dear fair,
And spend my life in honest bliss;
Her smile shall chase away despair,
And dear to me shall be each kiss.

How dear to me her winsome smile!
How dear her sweet and witching voice!
How dear the bliss, when angel's smile
To watch and guard my own dear choice.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T.,
Feb. 4, 1859.

Thirty-Fifth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1859.

THE IMPORTANT BILL OF MR. MASON.

The following are the details of the
important bill introduced yesterday by
Mr. Mason, (adm.) of Va., from the
Committee on Foreign Relations, au-
thorizing the President of the United
States to use the public force of the
United States in the cases therein pro-
vided:—

Whereas, the President of the United
States, in the discharge of the duty im-
posed on him by the constitution, from
time to time to give to Congress infor-
mation of the state of the Union, and
recommend to their consideration such
measures as he shall judge necessary
and expedient, has informed Congress
that, by reason of the distracted and re-
volutionary condition of Mexico, of cer-
tain of the States of Central America,
and occasionally of those in South
America, as well the property as the
lives and liberties of American citizens,
peaceably and rightfully within their
respective limits, are subjected to law-
less violence, or otherwise placed in
peril by those claiming to be in author-
ity, and for redress thereof negotiation
and remonstrance, in the forms of diplo-
matic intercourse, are attempted in
vain; and it being manifest to Congress
that such condition of things in the
States aforesaid will continue so long as
government is found there in the un-
settled and irresponsible condition at
present, and at times heretofore toler-
ated by their people; and it being the in-
dispensable duty of the government of the
United States to protect its citizens
against lawless violence without the
limits of the United States, wherever
found on lawful errand; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever it
shall be made to appear to the President
that any citizen or citizens of the United
States have been subjected, within the
limits of any of the States aforesaid, and
without commensurate offence on their
part, to any act of force on the part of
those claiming to be in authority there-
in, affecting the life or liberty of such
citizens, and the case in the opinion of
the President demands on his part the
interposition hereinafter provided, it
shall be lawful for the President to use
the land and naval forces of the United
States, or such part of them as he may
deem requisite, in such way as in his
judgment may be most effectual, by
force, within the country so offending,
to give full and adequate relief and pro-
tection to any citizen or citizens of the
United States so injured or imperilled,
and at his discretion to obtain redress
for any wrong so done: Provided, That
the President shall report to Congress
(if in session, forthwith, or if in recess,
at its first meeting thereafter) whatever
may be done by him at any time in the
execution of this act: And provided fur-
ther, That as soon as the object shall be
obtained in any case where the provi-

sions of this act shall be carried into
execution, the land and naval forces so
used shall be withdrawn.

Mr. Mason gave notice that he would
ask the Senate at an early day to pro-
ceed to the consideration of the bill.—
N. Y. Herald.

NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES.

It was announced in the House last
week by the Chairman of the Commit-
tee on Territories that he was ready to
report a bill for the admission of Ore-
gon, and would avail himself of the first
opportunity to do so. The people of
Kansas have by a memorial, presented
in the Senate by Mr. Seward, asked for
admission under a constitution framed at
Leavenworth, and said to have been rat-
ified by the people. As the Committee
on Territories in either body is certain
not to report such a bill, there will be an
effort to tack on Kansas to the Oregon bill,
in which case both will stand a good chance
of remaining sometime longer in their
territorial condition. The Committee on
Territories in the House has agreed to
report bills for the organization of Da-
cota and Arizona Territories, but have
decided against a like bill for Colona,
the Pike's Peak region, so to be called
in honor of the great Genoese naviga-
tor. There is a bill pending since last
session for the organization of Nevada.

The House Committee on Territories
to-day ordered that the bill for the or-
ganization of Arizona be reported with
the boundaries asked for by the people
of the Territory, through their delegate,
Lieutenant Mowry, namely, all the ter-
ritory south of the parallel of latitude
north thirty-three degrees forty minutes,
from Texas to the Colorado of the West.
The bill is exceedingly simple in its pro-
visions, and is probably the shortest ter-
ritorial bill ever framed. The new Ter-
ritory will contain about 100,000 square
miles, and, leaving in New Mexico
about 130,000 population, Arizona will
be represented by about 10,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

The Postmaster General, in reply to
a resolution passed by the Senate in-
quiring whether the Department can
be self sustained, says that in no case
has the existing service been raised to a
higher grade, or more frequent mails
been granted than the increasing growth
and business of the citizens and settle-
ments through Utah, which they pass
seemed fairly entitled to. It is evident
that by a diminution of the service, the
self-sustaining of the Department can
unquestionably be secured, but it is wor-
thy of much consideration, whether that
would not leave the mere skeleton
of a postal service commensurate with
neither the business nor the social wants
of the country.

[Correspondence of the Boston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

The President's Household Expenses.

To a large majority of all the strangers to
the federal metropolis who visit Washington
there is no object which excites so much
curiosity as the executive mansion. How
often do we hear the inquiry, "How much
does it cost the President a year to live?"
More especially is the question asked by us
of New England and the North, where a
harsh climate and reluctant soil constrains
us, early in life, to watch every item of ex-
penditure. There is always a desire to in-
spect the apartments of the President's
House, to see if domestic life in it can be, in
fact, different from domestic life elsewhere.
There is no doubt that publications by the
democrats of statements in relation to Mr.
Adams' billiard table in the East Room, and
by the whigs of the gorgeous furniture, in-
cluding gold spoons, of the White House dur-
ing Mr. Van Buren's occupancy, has inspir-
ed and sustained most of this unbecom-
ing desire to visit every portion of the executive
mansion.

We have heard it said that the billiard
table story about Mr. Adams lost Kentucky to
the whigs, and there can be no doubt that the
gold spoon speech of Mr. Ogle, in relation
to Mr. Van Buren, damaged the democrats
very seriously.
The truth is, that up to the time of Mr.
Polk the White House was not decently fur-
nished. Congress then made an appropri-
ation, which, being judiciously expended,
improved things somewhat. After that no
considerable appropriation was made till the
year 1853, when some fifty thousand dollars
were appropriated for heating, ventilating,
painting, enlarging, and refurnishing the
house. The responsibility of applying this
appropriation to the purpose intended
by Congress was devolved on Captain Lee,
then of the Topographical Corps of the ar-
my, and we think the money was expended
to the satisfaction of everybody. For the
first time, the house was made comfortable
to live in. The appliances for warming the
house by hot water, and which were furnish-
ed by Walworth & Nason of your city, cost,
it is said, more than ten thousand dollars,
including expense of putting up. The fur-
niture of the house is substantially the same,
carpets and all, as was purchased by Captain
Lee in 1853.
The silver in the house, I am told, is most

ly bought in Paris during the administration
of Mr. Monroe. There are but two or three
pictures in the house. One in the red room,
a portrait of Washington, which was cut
from the frame and secured by Mrs. Mad-
ison when Washington was occupied by the
British during the war of 1812. Another, in
the President's office, a portrait of Bolivar,
the South American patriot. There was no
household ornaments about the house, except
vases scattered here and there on mantels,
and articles brought from Japan by Commo-
dore Perry. The White House, in a word,
is furnished more like a first class hotel
than a first class private residence. There
are articles of use in abundance, rich and
massive, but no articles of art or adorn-
ment.

But to return to our question. What does
it cost the President each year to keep up
the executive mansion?

First, the President receives twenty-five
thousand dollars salary. Next, he receives a
house, garden and stables free of expense.
The house is furnished and the garden culti-
vated by the Government. Every article of
furniture necessary is furnished by the United
States. The Government also lights and
heats the house. It pays for a steward to
take care of the public property and a fire-
man, and for no other domestic servants.
The executive office is in the executive man-
sion, and for the former the government pro-
vides a private secretary, clerks to the sec-
retary, two messengers and a porter. For
all domestic servants, however, except steward
and fireman, the President must pay out
of his own pocket. He must pay for his
cooks, his butler, his table servants, his fe-
male servants, his coachman and grooms,
&c., &c., as any other person does who em-
ploys such a retinue of servants. He sup-
plies his table, with the exception of gar-
den vegetables, as any other private citizen
does, by his own purse. So with his stables.
In short, the only things furnished by the
government are house and furniture, fuel and
lights, steward and fireman, garden vegeta-
bles and flowers. All else is matter of private
expense.

With these items as basis of calculation,
any gentleman who keeps eighteen or more
servants of both sexes, who keeps a stable
filled with horses, as does Mr. Buchanan,
who dines persons besides his own family,
every day, and once a week gives a dinner to
forty invited guests; can form some notion
how much, out of twenty-five thousand dol-
lars, remains at the end of a year.

Letter from Pike's Peak.

Capt. Geo. J. King yesterday received
a letter from Mr. John G. Harris, a well
known Missouri river pilot, who was
lately seized with the gold fever, and
emigrated to Pike's Peak, from which
we make the following extract:

AURORA, Nov. 19, 1858.

I have arrived at Cherry Valley, and
find it situated on the South Platte, 350
miles from Fort Kearney. We have
built a house, and expect to move into it
to-morrow. Our trip out was pleasant.
A word about the mines. A man can
make from \$3 to \$10 per day. There
is gold all over the country, and old min-
ers say that if a man will work, he will
do well at mining anywhere. I am well
pleased with my trip, and am perfectly
satisfied that I made it.

I think this will prove a good country
for raising almost any kind of grain and
garden products. We have plenty of
game of almost every description, from
the buffalo down to the squirrel, deer,
turkey and antelope in abundance.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN G. HARRIS.

Southern California Items.

We take the following from the Los
Angeles Star, of the 15th:

MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.—We
understand that a detachment of the
First Dragoons, stationed at Fort Tejon,
has been sent out to Beale's crossing of
the Colorado river, where the force is to
co-operate with a company of the Sixth
Infantry, which is to be located there.—
The detachment of the Dragoons con-
sists of twenty-five men each from com-
panies B and K—to be under the com-
mand of Lieuts. Chapman and Davis.

ON LEAVE.—Lieut. T. M. Saunders,
Third Artillery, U. S. A., lately station-
ed at Fort Yuma, is in town, on leave of
absence, owing to protracted sickness.—
He will go to San Francisco on the
steamer Senator, on his way to his home,
at Leesburg, Va.

Lieut. Davidson has been appointed
Regimental Quartermaster of the First
Dragoons, vice Lieut. Th. Magruder or-
dered on the recruiting service. Lieut.
Davis has been temporarily discharging
the duties of the position.

Col. Hoffman Lieut. Col. commanding
the Sixth Regiment, United States In-
fantry, will arrive here on the next trip
of the Senator.

Mr. Bethel, clerk to the Quartermas-
ter, Captain Hancock, Sixth Infantry,
has been appointed to the sutlership of
the new post to be established on the
Colorado.

Col. Hoffman, to be accompanied by
Capt. P. Running, of this city, intends

to make an exploration of the country
on the Mojave and Colorado rivers, for
the purpose of locating the new post.

On the completion of his primary du-
ties in this part of the State, Col. Hoff-
man will depart for the Atlantic States,
on leave of absence; and his return will
be accompanied by his family.

The Purchase of Cuba.

It will be seen by reference to our
telegraphic intelligence that Mr. Slidell,
as Chairman of the Senate Committee
on Foreign Relations, has presented a
bill in the Senate to authorize the Presi-
dent to renew negotiations for the pur-
chase of the island of Cuba, and placing
in his hands the sum of thirty millions
of dollars to be used for that purpose.
This is one of the most important mo-
tions ever made in Congress; and if the
bill should be passed, its ultimate ben-
eficial effect upon the material interests
of every section of the Union can be
exceeded only by those of the purchase
of Louisiana. The true exchanges of
commerce result from differences of lati-
tude, which cause differences of climate
and production. No prejudiced theories
of home protection ever interfere with it,
and the greater the exchanges between
countries differing in latitude, the greater
is the advantages of both. A measure
like the present, which throws down
the existing barriers to our trade with
Cuba, affects every interest in the coun-
try. The forest, fisheries, manufactures
and shipping of New England; the
farmers, diarmen, miners and hand-
workers of the Middle States, the lum-
ber, naval stores and rice of the South;
and the meats and grains of the West,
all find an appropriate exchange in the
markets of Cuba.

In its political significance the mea-
sure is of equal importance.—Cuba
overlies the great routes between our
Atlantic and Pacific empires, and com-
mands the outlet of that vast valley, un-
equalled in the world for territorial ex-
tent, activity of its population, and high
destiny, which is drained by the Mis-
sissippi and its branches, with their
twenty thousand miles of river naviga-
tion. In acting upon this measure, Con-
gress should consider, not the five hun-
dred millions of dollars of our trade that
now pass annually under the guns of
Cuba. It should remember that in thirty
years we shall have sixty millions of
people in this union, and, according to
the ratio of our past commercial increase,
we shall then have five thousand millions
of dollars in value flowing out of the
Mississippi valley, and passing between
our Atlantic and Pacific shores. The
purchase of Cuba may be valuable now,
but it has an incomparably greater value
for the generation that is to come after
us. Statesmen will look to our future
exigencies, and legislate in view of their
requirements as well as of present ne-
cessities.—N. Y. Herald.

U. S. Mail Line

From St. Joseph to Great Salt Lake City.

NOTICE is hereby given that passen-
gers will not be carried by us on any section
of this mail route until further notice, and that the agents
and conductors on the route are positively forbidden
from taking passengers, on any conditions whatever.
J. M. HOCKADAY & CO.,
Feb. 14, 1859. By P. K. Dotson, Agent.

SHOSHONE DIALECT.

MR. JOSEPH GEBOW, takes this
method of informing the public, that a vocabu-
lary of the Snake and Shoshone Dialect is being pub-
lished, and will be ready for sale by the 19th inst.
All orders addressed to George Hales, at the "Valley
Tan" office, will be promptly attended to.

LIQUORS!

BEING desirous of closing out our ex-
tensive stock of liquors, we will hereafter sell the
best St. Louis Rectified Whisky, at three dollars and
fifty cents per gallon. Other liquors in proportion.
MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
16-17

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

SEALED proposals will be received
at the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Camp
Floyd, Utah, till 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of Feb-
ruary, 1859, for cutting and stacking hay for use of the
U. S. Quartermaster's Department, as follows: viz.
For Three to six hundred tons in Rush Valley.
" Five to twelve hundred tons at Camp Floyd.
" Three to six hundred tons on Chicken Creek.
" Three to six hundred tons in Sanpete Valley.
In every case the Hay to be stacked in "ricks," of not
more than one hundred, nor less than fifty tons,
each; and on such grounds as the Depot Quartermaster
may direct. The risks to be enclosed by a fence, so as
to be secure from the depredations of stock.
The work to be completed by the first of September, 1859.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and
endorsed.

"Proposals for furnishing Hay."

P. T. TURNLEY,
Captain Q. M.'s Department.
Depot Quartermaster's Office,
Camp Floyd, Utah,
February 4, 1859.

N. B.—"Deseret News," please copy three inser-
tions, and present bill at "Valley Tan" Office for pay-
ment.
P. T. TURNLEY,
Captain Q. M.'s Department.

